OCCUPATIONS.—Of all the male Indians over ten years of age in the United States, nearly two-thirds (61.3 per cent.) are engaged in gainful occupations, whereas little more than one-sixth (16 per cent.) of the females of like age are so occupied. These numbers show a slight increase since 1900. In Alaska, however, there has been a considerable decrease, but this has occurred almost wholly amongst the females, who show a very marked fall from 28.2 to 8.2 per cent. In seventeen tribes of the United States less than 5 per cent. of the women are engaged in gainful occupations. By far the greater number of the Indians are engaged in agriculture, forestry, and husbandry. These account for 78.7 per cent. of the men and 30.2 per cent. of the women. The only other class of occupation employing any considerable number is manufacture, in which the predominance of female labour is very marked, for whereas it accounts for over 40 per cent. of the women, less than 10 per cent. of the men are found in it. The rest of the women are chiefly in domestic and personal service. Trade finds employment for 2 per cent. and the professions for 1.5 per cent. of the men. Among those following a professional life are actors, artists, engineers and surveyors, with lawyers and doctors in small number. The professional occupations with the largest number are those of clergymen, showmen, and teachers, the last accounting for more than two-thirds of the women devoted to professional life.

INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.—The number of taxed Indians is 193,811, or nearly three-quarters of the total Indian population. This shows an enormous increase since 1890, when the number was only 58,806. The greatest proportion of Indians taxed is found in the Eastern, South-Eastern and Middle Eastern States and the three Pacific Coast States of Washington, Oregon, and California. The smallest proportion is in Montana, Wyoming, and Arizona, where less than 25 per cent. of the Indian population comes within the net of taxation.

The work is provided with a large folding excellent coloured map showing the distribution of the linguistic families of the American Indians north of Mexico. It is founded on Powell's well-known map revised by members of the staff of the Bureau of American Ethnology and brought down to the year 1915. It is a common platitude that statistics are proverbially dull. This work at least can give contradiction to this belief. To anyone with any interest in anthropology or sociology—nay, more, with any interest in human kind, and with a small modicum of sympathy and imagination—the results put out in this volume must be deeply interesting. As an investigation it does the greatest credit to the Government who initiated it and ordered its accomplishment, and to the many workers by whom the laborious inquiries on which its results are founded were carried out. It is often said the United States is a wonderful and attractive country. Not the least of its wonders and attractions is the remnant of that race, with its extraordinary number of languages and tribes, which has undergone so many vicissitudes since the white man first landed on American soil. The anthropologist, at least, would fain hope that, however much it may progress and improve under a sympathetic and kindly Government, it may not be improved out of existence.

E. A. PARKYN.

Crime and its Treatment: The Report of the Howard Association for 1916. Pp. 19. Printed by Williams, Lea and Co., Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C. Offices of the Association: 43, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

THE issue of the Annual Report of the Howard Association for 1916, the year in which it celebrates its jubilee—an event of considerable public importance—is the appearance of a document which commands intense interest, for it is a review of our present method of treating wrong-doing,

and it is full of very valuable sociological facts that are vivid with human concerns. Naturally, there are many lessons to be deduced from these facts, but none greater than the immense value the report sets upon child life.

Formerly punishment for wrong-doing—and wrong-doing is of two kinds, viz., vice, which is a wrong to the individual himself, and crime, which is a wrong to society—was based upon producing the emotion of fear, and this emotion was formerly held by our legislators to be the essential factor as a deterrent; but we have now discovered it to be a wiser policy to improve the environment and to endeavour to reform the offender. This same emotion of fear has also to a great extent been abandoned as the basis of punishment in schools, for it was found that flogging lowered intellectual efficiency. We are in complete accord with the many efforts now made to improve the environment and to prevent wrong-doing. Take boys away from the slums, the dirt, the squalor, and the overcrowding, supply them with opportunities for properly directed energy, and health will improve and crime will lessen, even if it will not disappear. Provide organised games, provide healthy physical exercise, both in and out of doors, initiate Boy Scouts, and open more play centres, and you divert energy into healthy channels. Boys must have exercise, and if they cannot get it in a legitimate way they will seek for it and find it in mischief and vice. The whole trend of this Report goes to show that children's offences are due to the opportunities they have for misapplied energy, and that the best remedy is a continuous interest of a useful kind such as that obtained by regularly applied industrial training which can bring a remunerative reward, as shown in the David-Sassoon Institute in Bombay by Col. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S.

The Report especially calls attention to the fact that since the War there has been a decrease of nearly one-half in the number of adult offenders, whilst, sad to relate, there has been a serious collateral rise in the number of juvenile offenders, and this to the extent of more than one-third. Before the War there was a prison population in England of 16,727, whereas at the present time the number is about 9,000, a most satisfactory decrease of nearly one-half. Also, before the War there were in round numbers 37,000 delinquent children annually. There are now over 50,000, and the numbers are steadily rising. The Reformatory and Industrial Schools are stated to be so full now that children committed into them have sometimes to wait weeks before admission. The decreased prison population in England and Wales, to one-half of what it was before the War, is attributed by the Society to three main causes: first, the enlistment as soldiers of many habitual offenders, and as proof of this are the figures quoted for the year ending March, 1916, when the actual numbers of prisoners of military age had fallen from 61,739 to 19,169; secondly, the restrictions imposed as to the sale of liquor, with a consequent diminution in the convictions for drunkenness, as shown by the figures of 2,934 for four weeks in 1913 compared with those of 940 for the corresponding period of 1916; thirdly, the great demand for labour and the consequent diminution of idleness—the parent of temptation, lechery and crime. The further fact that people in employment can pay fines instead of going to prison tends to support the diminution in the prison population. This alternative option has been made possible by the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914, as shown by the percentage of persons fined and who went to gaol by default in 1915 (viz., 4.6 per cent.) as compared with the proportion (12.6 per cent.) in 1913, before this Act was passed. The same diminution is shown for both Scotland and Ireland. We believe, of course, that there are several other reasons for the increase of juvenile crime, and chief among these are the fact that some of the public elementary schools have been taken up by the military authorities, that the fathers are at the front and many of the ordinary restraining influences have vanished, school teachers have also joined the colours,

and many of the energetic workers of organisations like boys' clubs and brigades have done the same, also there is a feeling of general unrest in every home. The Report expresses strong approval of the Act which enables fines to be paid over an interval of time and the consequent possible evasion of the prison stigma; as it considerably lessens the imprisonment of adolescents for what may be termed "minor charges," such as importunating passengers with luggage at railway stations, shouting to sell newspapers, and other "disorderly" conduct in the streets, playing "pitch-and-toss," and such "nuisances" for which imprisonment is clearly not the proper treatment.

A highly important comment appears upon the mentally deficient offenders, and the view is expressed that the vast majority of offenders of military age were physically unfit to serve in the Army, and the suggestion is made that if these had received early disciplinary training they would have been so developed as to become useful helpers in an industrial army, their unemployment and consequent poverty being the result of their physical unfitness, and the latter therefore being the indirect cause of their law-breaking. The essence of treatment would be to deal with their physical defect, which when relieved would fit them for suitable work. This is sound preventive treatment, for it is too late, and therefore useless, to take cognizance of the offence whilst ignoring the defect which is its cause.

The Association strongly urges that out of the seventeen prisons that have been closed owing to the diminished number of adult offenders, one or two should be reopened for reformative treatment by means of industrial training for adolescents, and great praise is justifiably expended upon Borstal Institutions for those offenders who are mentally as well as physically defective. The essence of Borstal treatment is the continued supervision exercised over boys and girls after discharge. They are trained whilst under direct supervision to be fully occupied at useful industrial work, and the oversight is indirectly continued afterwards. It is pointed out that 204 prisoners were certified during one year as mentally deficient whilst in prison, and reasonably the question is asked: "Why are these mentally deficient persons sent to prison?" Unfortunately the Mental Deficiency Act, 1914, is a dead letter during the War in many localities, a state of things which acts very detrimentally so far as the welfare of the criminal defective is concerned and, *a fortiori*, for the welfare of society, for this class, as has been proved, is abnormally fertile, and "like begets like," as Mrs. Pinsent has shown. The Prison Commissioners, who "look forward with hope and patience," have themselves urged that at least one of the seventeen empty prisons should be equipped and staffed as an Institution—a modified Borstal—for the State's mentally defective criminals, for the presence of this class in the community "degrades its conduct and dilutes its intelligence," and social life to-day can ill afford to tolerate the one or the other. It is shown by actual figures that nearly half a million a year is spent upon the care of the criminal offender; it were more profitable, as well as better ethics, that an adequate machinery should be set up for its prevention. It is like a continuous expenditure over the ravages of a disease which might be prevented by a larger outlay under skilled direction.

It is claimed by the Howard Association that an extension of the age for Borstal care should be sanctioned, and that the age limit should be advanced to twenty-five years. Mr. Fisher has recently extended the school age limit to eighteen years for normal persons. Surely this is even more necessary for the mentally and physically defective criminal, whose actual development rarely corresponds to his mental or to his physical age, as is normally the case in health. It is imperative that suitable treatment should be demanded for the arrested development of this class, which is slower, and therefore later, in evolving than in the normal person.

A useful classification is given of the various schools for the criminal child. There are 288 of these, divided into (*a*) certified auxiliary homes, (*b*) day industrial schools, (*c*) short time schools, (*d*) industrial schools, and (*e*) reformatory schools, and the point is urged in relation to these criminal children who are physically and mentally defective that there should be one central clearing house from which these children would be drafted to places of instruction and training suitable to their needs. The Report recommends that all industrial schools should be under the education authorities, whilst the Reformatories should be under the Home office, and the great aim of the Society is to urge the need for more voluntary effort in the reformation and the care of children offenders.

A final comment is made upon the probation system, and this topic has recently received special attention from Sir George Cave through a letter addressed to the Clerks of Justices by Sir E. Troup, the Permanent Under-Secretary at the Home Office. As in the Howard Association Report, the Home Secretary also deplores the fact that in many areas little use is made by justices of the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, or when put into force the supervision exercised is only of a perfunctory nature. In the Report under review it is urged that no probation officer should have more than sixty cases under his care, and it is recommended by the Home Secretary that probation officers should be young men of education, in sympathy with young people and social work, such as boys' clubs or other juvenile organisations in a town, and that they should be in touch with the local education authorities and with the school teachers; also that they should be active, intelligent, and not engaged in other duties, such as police court missionary work, which must take up much of their time, and for these qualities it is urged they should receive such a fixed salary as would attract the right men, and so that they should not be tempted to undertake more cases than can be adequately supervised. Also, it is recommended that women should be appointed where women and children are concerned, and that in the work the offer of voluntary workers, if qualified, should be favourably considered. Magistrates are themselves advised to be more in touch with the probationer as well as with the various committees having to do with social work and education. The Justices should obtain periodical reports of the case, as well as visit privately, and they should not hesitate, if the home or other circumstances are adverse to his welfare, to transfer the offender to surroundings in which he may obtain a better chance of reforming or of avoiding fresh temptations.

It is evident that the Home Secretary is fully in touch with the excellent recommendations of the Howard Association, and that he is aware of its work and means to support it.

It is noticed that Mr. Thomas Holmes has ceased to be the secretary after ten years' active service, but he is now upon the Executive Committee. The Association is to be congratulated upon having secured as secretary Mr. Cecil Leeson, a most promising successor to Mr. Holmes. He is not only a serious student of sociology, but one whose interest in the subject of scientific and humane criminology has already been proved, and we trust that the Howard Association under his secretaryship may be as helpful and successful in the future as it has been in the past. We can cordially support the appeal made for increased financial help. The work done is of supreme public usefulness, and the present Report deserves to be widely read. ROBERT ARMSTRONG-JONES, M.D.

Brend, WM. A., M.A., M.D. *Health and the State.* Constable and Co.; 1917; pp. 354; price 10s. 6d.

THE object of this handsome book of 354 pages is stated to be to outline a scheme for complete reorganisation of the public health services, both central and local. In arguing for the particular form of reconstruction advocated by him, Dr. Brend has taken a wide view of the scope of